

# Forestry

## Sample Test



### True or False

1. Standing dead trees should be removed because they compete for growing space with surrounding trees.
2. New Jersey is 45% forested.
3. Soil characteristics are of no importance to forest management – all trees grow equally well on all types of soil.
4. The identification and classification of trees is known as dendrology.
5. As a mature trees ages, it uses more carbon dioxide and produces more oxygen.
6. When pruning a tree, the branch collar should be removed to allow the tree to heal properly.
7. City trees have shorter average life spans than forest trees.

### Fill in the Blank

8. What is the scientific name of New Jersey's state tree?
9. Name the tree that can have three different shaped leaves and many people make tea from its bark and roots.

### Multiple Choice

**10. A major reason that exotic forest insect pests often become a serious problem in our forests is:**

- a. More favorable weather conditions
- b. Resistance to pesticides
- c. Resistance to herbicides
- d. Lack of natural predators

**11. The tissue directly below the bark responsible for cell division and growth is:**

- a. Cambium
- b. Phloem
- c. Inner bark
- d. Xylem.

**12. In crop tree management planning, as with any forest management planning, the first step in the management process is to:**

- a. Identify the landowner's property goals
- b. Determine which trees to cut
- c. Establish stand-specific objectives
- d. Girdle all undesirable trees

**13. 62% of the forest land in New Jersey is owned by:**

- a. The Federal Government
- b. Forest industry companies
- c. Private non-industrial landowners
- d. The State Government

**14. The loss of moisture from tree leaves is:**

- a. Evaporation
- b. Respiration
- c. Photosynthesis
- d. Transpiration

**15. The gradual lessening of diameter in a stem of a tree or a log from the base to the top is called:**

- a. Kerf
- b. Defect
- c. Taper
- d. Cooperage

**16. The tissue in the stem/twig center is the:**

- a. Pith
- b. Heartwood
- c. Sapwood (xylem)
- d. Inner bark (phloem)
- e. Cambium

**17. Trees that need full sunlight to grow best are said to be:**

- a. Tolerant
- b. Intolerant
- c. Epicormic
- d. Suppressed
- e. Resistant

**18. The sequence of plant communities that replace one another in a given area culminating in a climax community is called:**

- a. Regeneration
- b. Evolution
- c. Succession
- d. Reforestation.

**19. Understory tree species are generally more tolerant to this than species found in the canopy:**

- a. Shade
- b. Sunlight
- c. Drought
- d. Insect attack

**20. Streamside forests or riparian buffers are valuable along waterways because they:**

- a. Moderate stream temperature
- b. Provide food in the form of leaves for aquatic animals
- c. Trap sediments and excess nutrients from adjacent land
- d. All of the above

**21. Which of the following factors can influence regeneration?**

- a. Harvesting method
- b. Over-browsing by animals
- c. Fire
- d. Soil type
- e. All of the above

**22. These slow-growing trees are overtopped members of the forest community and have almost no free overhead light.**

- a. Codominant trees
- b. Suppressed trees
- c. Wolf trees
- d. Intermediate trees

**23. The study and interpretation of annual growth rings of trees and their use in dating past variations in climate and in archaeological investigations is:**

- a. silviculture
- b. dendrocronology
- c. remote sensing
- d. forest meteorology

**24. Entire, serrated and lobed are examples of:**

- a. leaf margins
- b. leaf bases
- c. leaf venation
- d. leaf shape

**25. Conifers belong to which group:**

- a. angiosperms
- b. gymnosperms

**26. A tree with compound leaves is:**

- a. red maple
- b. shagbark hickory
- c. black gum
- d. red oak
- e. yellow-poplar

**27. When leaves are paired at the same height, one on each side of the twig, they are:**

- a. opposite
- b. whorled
- c. alternate
- d. compound

**28. Which of the following are hazards to look for when evaluating the health of a tree?**

- a. Root rots
- b. Tight Crotches and cracks
- c. Trunk cracks
- d. All of the above

**29. Once a tree has become weakened, it is often attacked by secondary agents. Which of the following is a secondary agent?**

- a. Drought
- b. Fire
- c. Insects
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

**30. When removing living or dying branches from a tree, it is important to:**

- a. Paint all cuts
- b. Not leave stubs
- c. Remove the branch collar
- d. All of the above
- e. A and B only